New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1631. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

the newspaper correspondents. Mr. Winn is the only one who can smooth the troubled waters. It seems that the more he is assailed in the North, the more popular and powerful he becomes in the South. But a few weeks ago he calmed a rising tempest. Even the Charleston *Mercury* and the *New-Orleans Crescent* seemed obedient to his will.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 192 Broadway. News Printing Telegraph—Office No. 81 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Senator Bigler's Speech and the Southern Statesmen Mum—The New Kansas Judge —Present Appointments—The Whitfield Case Decided, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 9.

Senator BIGLER'S speech of yesterday is kicking up quite a bobbery among the Southern supporters of Mr. BUCHANAN—not because of any especial value in the speech itself, but because it is supposed to foreshadow the policy of the President elect on the Slavery question.

The speech was essentially Free-Sollish. The Senator declared that if he was himself a citizen of Kansas, he would vote against the introduction of Slavery there, and gave us to understand that Mr. BUCHANAN would pursue the same course; and that, under the influences which will be paramount in the early future, Kansas is certain to become a Free State.

Southern Senators looked aghast when such expressions as these fell from the lips of the speaker; and the more they think of it, the more they don't like it, and the more they suspect that in electing Mr. BUCHANAN they have caught a Tartar. So let it be. Mr. BIGLER was dumb last week when the present debate commenced; but the Electoral Colleges have made up their record now, and the Senator's tongue can wag fearlessly and free.

A JAMES O. HARRISON, appointed Judge in Kansas, *vice* LECOMPTE, is a distinguished lawyer of Lexington, Ky., who ran on the Democratic ticket for Congress against A. K. MARSHALL.

The Committee on Foreign Relations in both Houses are preparing a bill for the settlement of the French Spoliation claims, in the hope that it can be passed over the veto of the President.

As I announced would be the case in my dispatch of last night, WHITFIELD was to-day admitted to his seat as Delegate from Kansas without any extraordinary opposition from the Republicans. A motion was made by Mr. GROW to refer the whole matter to the Committee on Election; but it failed, of course.

Washington has become of late a favorite point in the pleasure tours of wedding parties. During the last month our hosts of the *National* have entertained an average of at least three such parties per week,—and their magnificent suite of bridal apartments are in constant demand. Among those most recently arrived are Mr. HALL, of New-York City, and his accomplished bride, late Miss ARCULARIUS, who have been spending a few days of the honeymoon at the Capital. They left for the North to-day. S.

Loan Office Certificates in the Court of Claims—The Minister to Nicaragua, &c.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 9.

A suit having been brought before the Court of Claims to recover the value of forty-three certificates of loan, issued by the Congress of Confederation, Chief Justice GILCHRIST delivered the opinion of the Court, and in favor of bills of relief being framed to be submitted to Congress. Judge BLACKFORD, however, dissented, on the ground, namely, that these certificates were invalid, they not having been countersigned by the Loan Office Commissioner, (of Georgia,) as required by law; and that the mere fact that the United States Treasurer had paid four years' interest on them, did not commit the Government to their payment, as it was not in the power of the last-named officer to decide on their validity.

The Committee on Accounts of the House have declined to act on the accounts submitted to them, wishing first to have Congress declare their auditing of matters pertaining to the contingent fund final, without the interposition of the First Comptroller of the Treasury, who now claims the exercise of such supervision.

Col. WHEELER still holds his commission as Minister to Nicaragua, but was recalled for the reason stated in the President's message, namely—our Government suspending diplomatic relations with that country.

Mr. RUSK's bill, introduced in the Senate to-day, extends the time within which TEXAS creditors may present their claims to the 1st of January, 1858, and repeals so much of the act of August last as authorizes the distribution of the residue of the $7,750,000 *pro rata* among creditors who filed their releases.

Interesting Debates in Congress—New Chapters in the Senate—Character of the Senate Committees—Removal of Judge Lecompte, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 8.

DEBATES IN CONGRESS.

The debates in Congress to-day presented some interest. In the House, the Message of the President having been read, Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, took the floor at once, and proceeded to show its assumption—that the election of Mr. BUCHANAN was a popular indorsement of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—to be utterly untrue, and not sustained by the well-known history of the canvass. This he proved by showing that all through the Northern States the Democrats claimed to be the especial opponents of that repeal, threw overboard absolutely and denounced the present Administration, and asked votes for Mr. BUCHANAN upon the ground that he would exert every Executive influence to make Kansas a Free State, and thus prevent Slavery from gathering the fruit of that act of bad faith.

Mr. CAMPBELL was frequently interrupted by Southern men, with all sorts of questions calculated to break the force of his argument and statements of fact. In this they succeeded badly, their interrogatories only bringing out new points, and showing up still more of the details of Democratic doublefacedness and trickery during the canvass. Among the topics brought up by his questioners were the votes alleged to have been given for Mr. CAMPBELL, during the late canvass, by negroes or persons of mixed blood. Mr. C. convulsed the House with laughter by producing the evidence in reply to show that one of these negro voters of whom complaint is made by the Buchaneers, is a half-brother of Ex-Gov. SHANNON, late of Kansas. This was rather a hotter fire than the opposition had expected to draw, so FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, made the point that all this debate was out of order. Mr. CAMPBELL rejoined by calling public attention to the fact that the Southern friends of BUCHANAN undertook to put questions to him, and when they found the answers inconvenient for their cause, a *Northern* Buchanan man was put forward to interpose and object.

Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, saw that his party was to gain nothing by the discussion, while they were likely to lose much; so he moved the previous question. This the House refused to entertain, and Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, continued the discussion, following up the line opened by his colleague, and proving, beyond dispute, that the Northern Democrats nowhere attempted to carry the canvass upon the issue of the Nebraska bill, as a measure which would admit of the possibility of Slavery-extension. In the course of his speech he read an article from the Pittsburg *Post*, the principal organ of the Democracy in Western Pennsylvania, which, since the election, claims that their recent triumph secures all the Territories to Freedom, and that now, Nebraska can be divided into four Free States, and the North thus obtain a preponderance in the Union which would never be overcome.

Such bona fide threats as these were rather startling to the chivalry,—and the more annoying because no Free-State Democrat has the temerity to deny their accuracy or justice. The latter were especially uneasy and restless; but they will find that the ball has only just opened. The Republican members are well primed with the speeches and handbills used by their adversaries in the campaign, and design bringing them out in abundance during the debate.

CHAPLAIN OF THE SENATE.

In the Senate, HENRY CLAY DEAN was shelved as Chaplain, and Rev. Mr. HILL, an estimable Baptist Clergyman of this city, was elected in his stead with great unanimity. DEAN was elected last year through caucus influence; his own influence is apparent in the unanimity with which he was to-day elected to stay away.

After this matter had been disposed of and the Standing Committees of the Senate elected, in accordance with a programme previously arranged by the majority, the debate on the President's message was resumed. By the way, I heard a Western gentleman of some eminence say, to-day, that this document would have been deemed a very poor stump speech before the election, and is particularly vapid since that event.

THE COMMITTEES.

Mr. TRUMBULL, to-day, incidentally commented upon the sectional action of the Senate in so arranging the Committees of the body as to practically exclude the Republicans from any fair share of influence in the initiation of the public business. This he presented as an evidence of the want of magnanimity in the party who accuse the Republicans of being sectional, &c.

Mr. STUART, of Michigan, rose to defend the course of the Senate in the election of the Committees, but maintained an ominous silence with respect to the President's message, offering not a word in its defence, nor in denial of the charge that the Democracy sought to carry his State by showing that they were the most reliable Anti-Slavery men. With respect to the Committees, he urged that when they were arranged at the beginning of the present Congress, a year ago, the Republican Party was not yet formed. This apology for the failure to appoint Republicans on the Committees, (passing over the fact that the same *individuals* were in the Senate then as now,) carries with it the admission, by Mr. STUART, that now the Republicans have become a "healthy organization," and that in future they ought to be treated as equals in the organization of the Senate. We shall see whether, by the aid of the new light now streaming upon his pathway from Michigan, he will make any such change in his own course hereafter as his argument implies.

SENATOR BIGLER'S FREE KANSAS SPEECH.

Senator BIGLER favored us with a labored speech, which had more of free soil and free Kansas in it than all the Northern Democrats together dared to utter here prior to the Presidential election. His Southern Democratic colleagues looked mortified and surprised, and hardly seemed to know whether they understood him or not.

REMOVAL OF JUDGE LECOMPTE.

The President really has plucked up sufficient courage to remove Judge LECOMPTE from the position in Kansas which he has used so long to the oppression of the Free-State men, and the protection of the border ruffians from the just consequences of their crimes. Tardy as is this act of justice, let us be thankful for it, as an evidence that PIERCE has not, after all, reached the depths of total depravity. The removal of LECOMPTE, it will be seen, is at the same time a confession that he ought to have done it long ago,—for the Judge's act in releasing the murderer HAYNE was no more infamous in its influence for half or dangerous to the peace and welfare of society as many another official act, or failure to act for which the Judge is responsible. But when Gov. GRANT, the President's own trusted officer, whom he has held up as the man who could not be tempted to swerve from his duty,—when *he* demanded the dismissal of LECOMPTE, how could the President hesitate. If he is really honest in this new movement, he will follow it up now by others of a similar character which are quite as necessary to the public welfare. S.

XXXIVth Congress....Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 9.

Mr. RUSK introduced a bill granting further time to the creditors of Texas to present their claims.

The motion pending was to print the President's Message and accompanying documents.

MR. COLLAMER ON THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Mr. COLLAMER said, when he began his term of service in the Senate he entertained the conviction that the questions pertaining to the business before the body were the only legitimate subjects of discussion, but he soon found that other and experienced Senators held different opinions. They thought that there were more important duties devolving upon them than listening to the petitions, redressing the grievances, and enacting laws for the government of the people, and they, therefore, undertook to guide and prepare the public mind. His own opinion was that the public mind should prepare itself, and not receive its direction from the debates or action of either House of Congress. He thought these bodies should rather be the echo of public sentiment than the formers of it, for that was in fact transforming the Senate from a Legislative Assembly into an arena of political debate. It seemed he was entirely mistaken in his ideas, for it was not for a moment to be supposed that the practice of all these old and experienced Senators was founded upon an erroneous theory. He would confess, however, that all his previous views were completely overturned. He found that on those questions which were before Congress, as proper subjects of debate, it took a very latitudinarian range. Much that was said here was not said to produce an effect on the minds of the members, or with the expectation of changing their votes; but speeches were made, to use a common phrase, for "Buncombe." Inasmuch as this was the case, all parties must participate in these discussions. It would be idle for anybody to attempt to elevate himself above the current of debate, as it proceeded, from day to day. When he heard the annual Message of the President the other day, he thought some parts of it were in very bad taste, but that was not a matter for the Senate to complain of. The aspersions which the President had cast upon the people of the Northern States, who voted the Republican ticket, seem to have been dictated by an impotent sort of rage, worthy of no particular importance in themselves considered, but, coming as they do as *cathedra* from the highest Executive officer of the nation, they deserve some remark. Mr. COLLAMER quoted from the Message those passages charging the Republicans with being influenced with a desire to change the domestic institutions existing in the States; saying that the President imputed false pretences to them, and had further charged that they seek an object which they well know to be revolutionary, and that with this knowledge and fully aware of the consequences which must result from their action, they endeavor to prepare the people of the United States for civil war by doing everything in their power to deprive the Constitution and laws of moral authority, and to undermine the fabric of the Union: and a little further on, the President spoke of an "attempt of a portion of the States, by sectional organization, to usurp the control of the Government of the United States." Mr. COLLAMER regarded these as grave and very serious charges, and as unwarranted by facts; and proceeded to give a history of Slavery in connection with the administration of this Government from the foundation to the present time, maintaining that the power of Congress, which is now questioned, to prohibit Slavery in the Territories had always been exercised until a very recent period, and that with very few exceptions there was never any question as to their right to exercise it. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 9.

POLITICAL.

Mr. SMITH, of Tennessee, replying to the remarks of Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, and Mr. SHERMAN, made yesterday, said, if they had confined themselves to making excuses for their defeat, he would not have thought proper to respond. They had charged on the Democratic Party the entertaining of different sentiments in different sections of the Union, but this was so silly that it amounted to nothing on the public mind. He saw in Mr. SHERMAN's speech an effort to unite all the opposing elements, North and South against the Democracy in the next Presidential election. He saw also a back-down from all the positions heretofore taken by the Republican Party in this House, relative to the question of Slavery. The scheme will not succeed. The other gentlemen, Mr. CAMPBELL had stated that the great principles of the Nebraska bill, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the policy of the present Administration, had been condemned by 500,000 votes. So far from this, as he proceeded to show, they have been overwhelmingly approved. The people of the country, he maintained, are opposed to sectionalism, as was shown in the result of the Presidential election. As to Mr. BUCHANAN's principles, they are embodied in the resolutions of the National Democratic Convention.

MR. WHITFIELD ADMITTED.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the special order, the Whitfield case, and reconsidered the vote by which the House on Monday refused to allow Mr. WHITFIELD to be sworn as Delegate from Kansas, by 111 against 108.

Mr. GROW moved that the whole question be referred to the Committee on Elections.

Motion negatived, by seven majority.

The oath was then ordered to be administered, by 114 against 108.

YEAS—Messrs. Aiken, Akers, Allen, Barksdale, Bell, Bell, Bennett of Miss., Brooks, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Brooks, Broom, Burnett, Cadwalader, Campbell of Ky., Carlisle, Caruthers, Caskie, Clingman, Cobb of Ala., Cox, Crawford, Cullen, Davidson, Davis of Md., Davis of Miss., Dewart, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Etheridge, Eustis, Evans, Faulkner, Florence, Foster, Fuller of Me., Garnett, Good, Greenwood, Hall of Iowa, Harris of Md., Harris of Ala., Harris of Ill., Harrison, Herbert, Hickman, Hoffman, Hopkins, Jewett, Jones of Tenn., Jones of Tenn., Kelly, Kelly, Kennett, Kidwell, Lake, Letcher, Maclay, Cumpbell, Alexander K. Marshall, Elisha, Marshall, Marshall of Ky., McMullin, McQueen, Miller of Ind., Millson, Moore, Morrison, Oliver of Mo., Orr, Packer, Paine, Peck, Phelps, Porter, Powell, Purviance, Quitman, Ready, Ricaud, Rivers, Ruffin, Russell, Savage, Shorter, Smith of Tenn., Smith of Va., Smith of Ala., Snead, Stephens, Stevenson, Talbot, Taylor, Thipps, Tyson, Underwood, Vail, Vaile, Walker, Walton, Wells, Wheeler, Whitney, Williams, Winslow, Wright of Tenn., and Zollicoffer.

NAYS—Messrs. Albright, Allison, Ball, Barbour, Barclay, Bennett of N. Y., Benson, Billinghurst, Bingham, Bishop, Bliss, Bradshaw, Brenton, Bullington, Burlingame, Campbell of Tenn., Campbell of Ohio, Chaffee, Clark of N. Y., Clarke of Con., Clawson, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Cragin, Cumback, Damrell, Davis of Mass., Day, Dean, DeWitt, Dick, Dodd, Durfee, Edie, Edwards, Emrie, Fiegler, Galloway, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Grow, Hall of Mass., Harlan, Haven, Hodges, Holloway, Horton of N. Y., Howard, Humphrey, Kelsey, King, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Kunkel, Latter, Mace, Matteson, McCarty, Miller of N. Y., Millward, Morgan, Morrill, Mott, Murray, Nichols, Norton, Oliver of N. Y., Parker, Pearce, Pelton, Perry, Pettit, Pike, Pringle, Purviance, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Robertson, Sabin, Sapp, Scott, Sherman, Simmons, Spinner, Stanton, Stranahan, Tappan, Thorington, Thurston, Todd, Trafton, Wade, Wakeman, Walbridge, Waldron, Washburne of Wis., Washburne of Ill., Washburne of Me., Welch, Woodruff and Woodworth.

Mr. WHITFIELD advanced and took the oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

MILITARY APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported bills making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy and the payment of invalid pensions. Adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 8.

JOHN WILLARD, Esq., of New-York, and JAMES E. MUNFORD, of Missouri, were admitted attorneys and counsellors of this Court.

No. 12. *The State Mutual Fire Insurance Company*, plaintiffs in error, vs. *Daniel P. Connell* et al. This cause was argued by Mr. LOOMIS for the plaintiffs in error and by Mr. EDWIN M. STANTON for the defendants in error.

No. 13. *Elizabeth Moore*, appellant, vs. *Ray Greene* et al. This cause was submitted to the consideration of the Court on the record and printed arguments by Mr. RANDALL for the appellants and by Mr. C. T. BRADLEY for the appellee.

No. 14—R. G. Rogers & Co., et al., owners of the cargo, and *Peabody, Nevi & Co.*, owners of schooner *Ella*, appellants, vs. steamer *St. Charles, James L. Day*, et al., claimants. This cause was argued by Hon. J. P. BENJAMIN for the appellants, and by Hon. JOHN NELSON for the appellees.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 9.

No. 15—Wm. B. Seymour, et al., plaintiffs, vs. *Cyrus H. McCormick*. Argument commenced by Mr. HARDING for plaintiffs, and Mr. DICKERSON for defendant.

The Railway Collision in Ohio.

PARTICULARS OF THE ACCIDENT—TERRIBLE CRASH—LIST OF THE WOUNDED.

PITTSBURG, Tuesday, Dec. 9.

At about 7 o'clock last evening, a train on the Cleveland and Pittsburg Road ran into an express train on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Road, at Alliance, Ohio, smashing two of the passenger cars of the latter train. One of the cars was thrown into the Rotunda, at the station, and another through a public room, which constitutes part of SQUIRREL'S Hotel, in which several persons were sitting. Both the rotunda and sitting-room were torn down, killing eight persons, and wounding several others. Among the wounded are CHARLES COATS, Engineer, badly; M. A. ROTH, thigh fractured and otherwise badly hurt; W. C. CLELAND, Conductor of the Cleveland and Pittsburg train, slightly injured; FIELDING CAVANAGH and lady, and ANNA ARMOUR, of Columbia, Ia., badly hurt; and J. PAINTER, of Stark County, Ohio, slightly. A list of the killed was telegraphed yesterday. An inquest will be held on the bodies of the dead to-day. Most of the killed and wounded were not on the cars, but sitting in the public room when the accident occurred.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

The train left Pittsburg at 3 P. M. yesterday and arrived at Alliance behind time. The passengers had just got through supper, and the train had barely started and got across the track at the junction when the Cleveland train came dashing along, and before its headway could be stopped a collision occurred. SQUIRREL'S rotunda, into which the car went, presents the appearance of a total wreck. It is said that the engineer of the Cleveland and Pittsburg train has absconded.

The following dispatch from Pittsburg, giving particulars of the accident, is from Mr. CASE, the President of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road:

"None were killed on our train, and but three wounded, and these not severely. All the other killed and wounded were on the platform at the station, in the house, or near the track. The Pittsburg train struck between the two hindmost cars in such a manner as to throw the two cars off the track, injuring three persons on the next to the last car. The testimony here is that the Cleveland and Pittsburg train was running at a frightful speed, not less than thirty miles per hour, and the visible evidence of the wreck this morning fully confirms the statement. The Engineer of the Cleveland and Pittsburg train has not been seen since."

EVIDENCE BEFORE THE CORONER'S JURY.

PITTSBURG, Tuesday, Dec. 9—9 P. M.

The verdict of the Coroner's Jury has not yet transpired. Several witnesses were examined, who testified that the Cleveland train ran into the town of Alliance at a fearful rate of speed—at not less than thirty-five miles per hour. The conductor of the Fort Wayne train supposed that the Cleveland train would be checked in time, according to the rules of the Road, but it seemed to increase in speed as it came forward, without sounding the whistle. When the collision occurred it caused a fearful wreck. None of those on the Fort Wayne train were killed, but three were injured.

All the wounded are doing well. Mr. BROOKS, of New-Jersey, who was killed, was to have been married to a lady in Alliance named WARE. The accident caused the greatest excitement there, and the engineer and firemen of the Cleveland train fled to the woods to escape the fury of the people.

Slave Insurrection in Tennessee.

FIFTEEN NEGROES KILLED BY THEIR OWNERS—ELEVEN OTHERS HUNG—A WHITE MAN WHIPPED TO DEATH—SEIZURE OF ARMS AND POWDER, ETC.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Dec. 9.

The Louisville *Journal* correspondence of to-day says there is great excitement at Franklin, Tenn., owing to the projected insurrection among the slaves there. Twenty-four muskets and two kegs of powder had been found in the possession of a gang of negroes at Columbia, Tenn.

In Perry, Tenn., fifteen negroes had been killed by their owners.

The Evansville *Journal*, of the 6th inst., states that there was much excitement in the neighborhood of Dover, on the Cumberland River, among the negroes. Many of the ringleaders had been arrested, and eleven hung. One white man, disguised as a negro, had been sentenced to 900 lashes, but died before the penalty was fully inflicted.

The whites were arming and organizing for defence. An opinion prevailed that a general uprising would take place among the negroes during the holidays. Escapes of slaves were unusually numerous.

Committee on the Re-Opening of the Slave-trade in South Carolina.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Dec. 9.

The Special Committee of the South Carolina Legislature on the Governor's recommendation to reopen the slave-trade, have reported, asking leave to sit during the recess and report the next session.

Message of the Governor of Iowa.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Nov. 9.

The message of Gov. GRIMES, of Iowa, is brief and devoted to the material interest and finances of the State. The total available revenue was $366,909 and the total indebtedness, $126,000. Gov. GRIMES recommends an immediate provision of $26,000 for the payment of the State Bonds due Jan. 1, the Superintendent of Public Instruction having failed to pay the $60,000 directed by the last Legislature. He also recommends the appointment of a Commissioner to examine the affairs of the Desmoines Improvement Company, and says that during the past Summer it was currently reported that the President of the United States had failed to protect the citizens of Kansas for the reason that no official intelligence of the outrages committed upon them had been received by him. In consequence of this the Governor deems it his duty to notify the President of such outrages reported to have been committed in Iowa, and to demand the protection of the Federal Government. He submits to the President a copy of the letter he has written to Gov. GRANT, in which the opinion that it is the duty of the State to protect her former citizens in Kansas, when the Federal authorities are unable or neglect to do so.

The Southern Convention.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Dec. 8.

Large numbers of the delegates to the Southern Commercial Convention are here. Virginia sends the largest number. The best feeling prevails.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 9.

The wires have been down at Wilmington, N. C., most of the day, and the consequence is that an immense number of messages have collected at that point, so that there is little probability of the receipt of any intelligence from Savannah to-night.

Fires.

OIL AND CHEMICAL WORKS BURNT.

PITTSBURG, Tuesday, Dec. 9.

The Saint Rollx Oil and Chemical Works, near Darlington, in Beaver County, were destroyed by fire on Sunday night. The cause of the fire is unknown. They were owned by Messrs. CHERRY, MCALISTER & Co. The loss is estimated at $15,000. There was an insurance of $8,000 in each of the five following Philadelphia offices: Manufacturers', Farmers' and Mechanics', Allianee, Great Western, and Merchants'.

CATHOLIC CHURCH BURNT AT NORFOLK.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Dec. 9.

A fire in Norfolk, on Monday last, destroyed the Catholic Church and several of the adjoining buildings.

Marine Disasters.

THE GREAT GALE OF LAST WEEK—MANY SHIPWRECKS AND OTHER DISASTERS—LIVES LOST.

ANNAPOLIS, N. S., Tuesday, Dec. 9.

We have accounts of many shipwrecks and other marine disasters which occurred along the extended coast of this Province, during the severe gale of last week.

The schooner *Washington*, from Clementsport, for Boston, struck upon a ledge off Bryar Island, on Wednesday, and parted amidships. The vessel is a total loss. The Captain and two of the crew were lost. Four others of the crew were saved.

The schooner *Pomona*, from Granville, for Boston, went ashore near Sandy Cove. The crew and the rigging saved.

Several other vessels went ashore in St. Mary's Bay. Names and extent of the damage not known.

The schooner *Lenox*, from St. Johns, N. B., for Granville, N. S., was lost three miles from Digby Gut. Three of the dead bodies of the crew have been found on the bay shore.

The schooner *Dongola*, from Granville for Boston, when fourteen days out, returned to port, with the loss of deck load, boat, &c.

The schooner *George Prescott*, from Granville for Boston, when off Bryar Island, lost her sails.

The schooner *Lynfield*, Clementsport, N. S., for Boston, has returned waterlogged.

The schooner *Hebe*, from New-York for St. John, N. B., put into Annapolis with the loss of deck load, sails, &c.

Many vessels belonging to the western part of the Province were out in the same gale, and feard are entertained for their safety.

The Atlantic's News.

The steamer *Atlantic* was signaled off the Light Ship between 9 and 10 yesterday forenoon. When a few miles outside the Hook she was boarded by the News Agent of the Associated Press, and the main points of her news were dispatched to Sandy Hook by the agency of carrier pigeons, from whence it was telegraphed to the Agent of the Association in this city, and by him was telegraphed to all parts of the country nearly two hours in advance of the arrival of the steamer at her wharf. The news thus sent was published here and in New-Orleans about one hour in advance of the receipt of the steamer's papers in this City.

Later from Mexico.

SIEGE OF PUEBLA—ROBBERY OF THE MAILS—THE "DEMOCRATA"—SPANISH AND ENGLISH QUESTIONS.

Vera Cruz Nov. 10 Correspondence of the New-Orleans Picayune.

A vessel leaving for New-Orleans to-day, I will endeavor to give you a summary of such items and facts as may prove interesting.

The siege of Puebla continues to be prosecuted with vigor, but as yet without any decisive result. The probabilities are, however, that the Government troops will again succeed in crushing the *reaccionistas* in that quarter.

Communication with the capital, as well as the interior generally, is almost entirely suspended, the *pronunciados* robbing and destroying all mails that fall into their hands. The *Progreso* newspaper, of that place, alluding to this matter, says: "Already the *reaccionistas* no longer confine themselves to the defence of their cause—invading private rights and committing acts of vandalism which will place them in the category of footpads and assassins. It was observed for the defenders of *religion fueros* to give such examples of immorality. To them belongs the glory of such criminal conduct, and to society the duty to purge itself of such depraved beings."

Under these circumstances, people write only when a courier is dispatched, and as this is but seldom, we have consequently very meagre and irregular advices from the City of Mexico and all parts there beyond. In fact, we are in a state of profound ignorance as to recent events in Querétaro, Jalisco, Michoacan, &c.

We hear nothing yet of the foreign man-of-war steamer *Democrata*, and it is conjectured she has been destroyed by her desperate commander.

Public mind is much occupied with the Spanish and English questions. A squadron of one or both those nations is seriously and daily expected. Among the lesser symptoms that something may be apprehended, public rumor declares the English Consul is refitting his house preparatory to receiving the Admiral.

After ten or twelve days of continued "Northers," we have at length favorable weather.

American Vessels in Port—Bark *Wilder*, for New-York, and schooner *Bulwark*, for New-Orleans. The *Calhoun* sailed for New-Orleans on the 11th.

Very Important from Northern Mexico.

TERMINATION OF THE INSURRECTION—SUBMISSION OF VIDAURRI TO THE GOVERNMENT.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

The Consul-General of Mexico, Com. RIVA PALACIO, has received highly important intelligence from Northern Mexico, to the effect that the insurrectionary movement in New-Leon is at an end, this result having been happily accomplished by a treaty entered into between VIDAURRI and Gen. LANDA, by which the former acknowledges the authority of the Supreme Government, and yields allegiance to it on behalf of himself and followers. Of course the administration of GONZALEZ ORTEGA will be materially strengthed by this new and unexpected course of events.

We have the permission of the Consul-General to use the following official documents containing said information:

BROWNSVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 26, 1856.

I have the pleasure of sending to you the inclosed document, published yesterday in the city of Matamoros, which contains the articles of a treaty between Don SANTIAGO VIDAURRI, Chief of the forces in revolt in the State of New-Leon, and Gen. MARIANO ROMAN LANDA, Chief of the division ordered to operate against the Supreme Government of the nation.

Please accept herewith the assurance of my high regard. God and Liberty!

J. JAVIER ESPINOSA.

To the Consul-General of Mexico, at New-Orleans.

TENOR OF TREATY

Concluded between Gen. Don FRANCISCO ORTEGA [illegible] and Don Santiago Vidaurri, Brigadier General, Military Commander of the line of the Bravo.

In the valley of Los Moreles, on the 16th day of November, 1856, met the General-in-Chief of the Di

ARTICLE 1. The State of New-Leon, with those [illegible] obedience to the Supreme Government of the Union, and consequently will acknowledge for the future all [illegible] as emanating from a legally-constituted authority.

ART. 2. The motives for which the Chief of New-Leon took up arms having ceased, they will return to their houses in full confidence of enjoying the [illegible] guarantees and securities enjoyed as a right by all the country. Likewise, the national troops under the command of Gen. ROMAN—peace being thus restored, and fraternal concord reestablished—being unnecessary in the city of Monterey, will withdraw, to occupy [illegible] other orders of the superior power; for that reason declining any invitation to remain as said city from the chief of New-Leon.

ART. 3. It having been agreed that the people of Coahuila shall be united to those of New-Leon, the latter her wishes on that point in the following manner: In accordance with a circular, which [illegible] shall direct to them, the chief political authority shall formally assemble, in order to set upon the said [illegible] ratification by votes, in which they shall express their wishes, negatively or affirmatively, with the [illegible] standing that she is to be considered as [illegible] For the greater firmness and validity of the vote said authority shall select four respectable [illegible] to aid it in taking the vote, two of whom shall be in favor of the Union, and two opposed to it.

ART. 4. The votes upon both sides having been taken, a certificate thereof shall be prepared by the Commissioner and his associates, omitting the official, together with the ballots, to General ROMAN, in order that they may be sent to the Supreme Government, whereby they shall be counted, and the will of the people of Coahuila on the subject known, for the issue of the aforesaid certificates and [illegible] shall also be sent to the Government of New-Leon.

ART. 5. The District of Saltillo is not comprehended in this compactation, which will continue to be governed, as heretofore, by the fundamental charter.

ART. 6. The Supreme Government offers to the State of New-Leon a monthly subsidy of [illegible] for its defence against the savage tribes which [illegible] its fields, which sum shall be exclusively devoted to that object, and an equal sum shall be expended by the Government of the said State for the same purpose.

ART. 7. Señor VIDAURRI, to prove that in the contest thus happily terminated, he has no other wish than to obey the wish of the people, who have constituted their destinies to him, offers to deliver up the Government to the President of the Council, in conformity to the laws of the State, and this [illegible] dence him to open the conference, unless General ROMAN shall arrange the said point; he, moreover, desires to prove by this act the respect he entertains for those who have committed the authority to him, that he has not been guided by personal influence either in accepting or resigning that position [illegible] stances so unfortunate.

ART. 8. The State of New-Leon declares that in future it will be most firm in its support of the national Government, and will contribute by all possible means to the grandeur of the Republic.

ART. 9. To blot out forever the lamentable division which has hitherto subsisted between the permanent army and the armed forces of the frontier, the past shall be forgotten, the merit of the army is recognized, and especially that of the division of Sesma Regiment, for its valor and loyalty in the discharge of its duties; and, finally, the regular and frontier soldiers mutually extend the hand of friendship in the persons of their respective leaders.

ART. 10. This treaty, which has for its sole object the restoration of that peace which is so ardently desired as the source of all prosperity, does not affect the rights of third parties. In testimony of all which we confirm the above-written articles on the day and in the place mentioned.

VINCENTE ROSAS.
SANTIAGO VIDAURRI.

I certify that the above is a copy of the original.

ANTONIO RODRIGUEZ CORDENAS.

RINCONADA, Nov. 20, 1856.

I certify to the above copy. G. GARCIA.

ARTEAGA ENTRADA, Nov. 24, 1856.

A Fashionable Fete.

The mansion of CHARLES O'CONOR, at Fort Washington, was the scene of unusual brilliancy and display on Saturday last. The house is a spacious one, situated on the banks of the Hudson, surrounded by picturesque scenery and furnished with great taste and elegance.

The *fête (à dejeuner)* was given chiefly in honor of Senator DOUGLAS and bride. Although, as we understood, it was intended to be limited in number, it was nevertheless a large and brilliant assemblage of the distinguished and fashionable world. Among the guests present were Gen. SCOTT, Gen. SANFORD, the Rector of Grace Church, G. BANCROFT, "Peter Parley," A. C. KINGSLAND, T. F. MEAGHER, Capt. WILCOX, U. S. A., Gov. BRADISH, W. M. EVARTS, Esq., &c., &c., a host of members of Congress, members of Legation, officers of the Army, members of the Bar, and many of our oldest and most respectable citizens.

Among the ladies were conspicuous the two brides, Mrs. Senator DOUGLAS and Mrs. Judge DANIEL Mrs. Col. THOMAS and daughters, Mrs. GRAHAM and daughters, Mrs. G. STEVENS and nieces, &c., &c.

Among the young belles, none seemed to win more general admiration than the beautiful and talented lady from Philadelphia, now on a visit with the hostess. Other brilliant belles from the Fifth-avenue, by their beauty and *esprit*, gave a zest and charm to the festivities of the day, amid music, dancing and flowers.

The handsome and *spirituelle* hostess, elegantly attired in a light blue silk and point lace, won the hearts of both young and old, by her devotion to the comforts and pleasure of her guests. With such auspicious openings in the fashionable world, the present season bids fair to be the gayest of the gay.

Marine Items.

The brig *Jerome*, of Fort Medway, Capt. CARMAN, from Turks Island, that went ashore on the night of the 29th ult. on Squan Beach, was got off yesterday morning at 3½ o'clock, and towed to the City last night. Her bottom is perfectly tight and the damage to the vessel is trifling. A portion of her cargo of salt still remains on board.

The ship *Enterprise*, which struck on Diamond Reef, was this morning taken on the Sectional Dock for examination.

Steam-tug *W. H. Webb* returned last night from a cruise of about seventy miles southeast of Sandy Hook. She reports outside: British bark *Crystal Salt*, of Liverpool, from Turks Island; brig *Montserrat*, from Carthagena, and brig *Hercule*, from Egypt.

CORRECTION.

It was steam-tug *Hendrick* that broke her shaft, Monday, while towing British brig *Jerome*, lately ashore at Squan, and not the *Hercules*, as reported. They have reached the City in safety.

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Royalty and Republicanism.

A large audience congregated at the Academy of Music, last night, to hear Mr. MEAGHER's lecture on "Republicanism and Royalty," which was delivered under the auspices of the Young Man's Democratic Union Club.

Bleeding Barbadoes.

The Colonial Government of Barbadoes has recently concluded to remove the [illegible] rent which obstructs the entrance to the Carenage or Bridgetown, Barbadoes.

RIVER NAVIGATION STILL OPEN.—The steamer *Hendrick Hudson*, which left New-York last evening with a few passengers and a full cargo of merchandise, reached her dock in this city at 12 o'clock this morning. The Hudson river is not yet closed, nor likely to be, up. Sloops from Oswego and Albany left yesterday evening in large number of boats in tow. The steamer from Albany left 6 o'clock this morning nearly laden with freight. Running freely at that hour she passed over the bars. The ice is much scattered below them it is in fields of that size. It accumulates at Castleton, where the bars are [illegible] and it is mainly at this point where navigation is [illegible] difficult and dangerous. The weather is severe for the season, but sufficiently cold to form ice.—*Albany Journal, Dec. 9.*

The ship *Ardennais*, with the troops relieved by Gen. HARNEY to Florida, has left Key West for Mobile.

The Americans carried the City of Mobile at the late municipal election.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Proceedings of the Aldermanic Committee.

The following report of the Aldermanic Committee on Nuisances, Fires and Ships, assembling Round from Pier-head to Pier-head, was received by the Board at its last meeting, and in view of an intending to direct the attention of the Corporation Authorities to the matter, was ordered to be printed. D. T. V. ALEXANDER, Clerk.

The Committee on Nuisances, to whom was referred the petition of sundry citizens, praying that the Corporation Authorities may cause the Docks and Piers on the North River, between Pier-head and Pier-head, to be repaired, and the Slips filled up, and the Docks and Piers extended into the River, to the Pier-head line established by the Commissioners of Pilots, respectfully

REPORT:

That after much and extended investigation, the said petition therein, and the hearing of various parties, your Committee, although convinced of the necessity of the improvements prayed for in the said petition, are of opinion that the Board of Aldermen have not the power to grant the prayer of the petitioners. It appears that the Docks and Piers between Pier-head and Pier-head, from Rector-street to Thirty-fourth-street, respectively

A man named John Kirkpatrick, of West Troy, attempted suicide on Monday night by cutting his throat with a razor. He was discovered in time to save his life, but the wound is a severe one. He had been drinking hard for some days, and was probably insane from that cause.

Dreadful Accident.—Mr. Wm. Hall, clerk in a grocery store in Troy, was severely injured on Monday evening by falling down the hatchway of the store. He fell a distance of about 20 feet, striking on his head and shoulders, and was picked up insensible. He remained in that condition for several hours, but was finally restored to consciousness. His injuries are very severe, and it is feared that he will not recover.

Senator Seward's Operations.—The Buffalo Express gives the following explanation of Senator Seward's operations:

"We derive the information which we now use by way of explanation, from private authority, and from a source entitled to credit. It is the present intention of Mr. Seward, after the adjournment of the Senate, to go to Florida, for the benefit of his health. He will probably remain in Florida during the winter, and return to this State in the spring. He has no intention of engaging in the practice of the law, or of entering into any business connection with any person. He will not be a candidate for re-election to the Senate, and will not, probably, reside in Auburn, which has been his residence for many years. He will, however, retain his present residence in Auburn, and will probably visit it frequently during the summer months. He will not, probably, visit Washington during the winter, but will remain in Florida. He will not, probably, visit Europe, but will remain in the United States. He will not, probably, engage in any business, but will devote himself to the enjoyment of his family and friends, and to the pursuit of literature and science. He will not, probably, be a candidate for any office, but will devote himself to the duties of a private citizen. He will not, probably, be a candidate for the Presidency, but will devote himself to the duties of a private citizen. He will not, probably, be a candidate for the Presidency, but will devote himself to the duties of a private citizen."

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Late to Weston.

The telegraphic report of yesterday's proceedings in Congress was in case, doubtless, made up in the interests and able speeches of Senator Clarke, made an elaborate and able speech in favor of the Constitution, Congress has full power to prohibit slavery in the Territories, and that power ought to be exercised. We have no party predilections in the matter, but we believe that the Constitution would find a place in the hearts of the people, and the harmony of the Union would be restored, if the Republican party would prevent slavery from going into the Territories. We have no party interests to subserve, no ends to accomplish, in any way connected with the Territories, which we would prefer to see prosper, at the expense of the Constitution and the harmony of the States. We would have the Constitution and the Union prevail, and the Territories settled by freemen, and we believe that this is the only way in which this can be done. We have no party ends to accomplish, no party predilections to subserve, no party aims

STATIONERY.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Also, paper ruling and binding executed in best style. Blanks for banking and insurance offices constantly on hand. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

MILLER & GRANT, No. 511 Broadway.

LETTING HIGH MEETINGS.

FIVE SHILLINGS PER YARD,
BEST QUALITY,
AT
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

LUDLOW BOOKBINDERY.

LUDLOW BOOKBINDERS

HIGH VALUES FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Also, paper ruling and binding executed in best style. Blanks for banking and insurance offices constantly on hand. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

MILLER & GRANT, No. 511 Broadway.

LETTING HIGH MEETINGS.

LUDLOW BOOKBINDERY.

LUDLOW BOOKBINDERS

HIGH VALUES FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A FEW MORE LEFT OF THOSE CHEAP DRESS GOODS FOR THIS HOLIDAYS.

Have again marked down prices and can now offer rich silks at 50, 62½, 75 cents; elegant broché plaids, &c.; double widths, &c.; all-wool de laines, &c., and rare bargains in fancy dress goods.

CLOAKS,
A SUPERB ASSORTMENT,
ALL NEW
SUPERIOR IN QUALITY
AND
SUPERIOR IN STYLE
AT
JAMES A. HARPER'S,
No. 154 Broadway.

RICH LACES FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Also, Point Applique Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, and Shawls for evening wear. Also, Point collars and sets, Lace Goods, Ruffles, Flouncings, Veils, &c., at the lowest prices for cash.

A. T. STEWART'S,
Broadway, Fourth-av., 9th and 10th-sts.

A FEW MORE LOTS OF THOSE RICH MOIRE ANTIQUES.

Also, Rich Plain Colored Silks, Black Gros Grains, Satins, Velvets, &c., at the lowest prices for cash.

A. T. STEWART'S,
Broadway, Fourth-av., 9th and 10th-sts.

A FEW MORE LOTS OF THOSE CHEAP DRESS GOODS

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF APPEALS—THIRD DAY.

Decisions announced.

Nos. 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127,

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NO. 81 Pine-st. (Great Western Building.) CASH CAPITAL $500,000. Insures against loss or damage by fire on terms consistent with security. Policies issued on Merchandise, Buildings and Furniture, at low rates. Losses promptly adjusted and paid at the Company's office. JOSEPH WALKER, Secretary. THOS. W. BURDAIT, } DIRECTORS. JOHN HALSEY, } JOHN L. CASE, } JOSEPH WALKER, } WM. H. HOBBY, } EDWARD WOOD, } EDMUND W. CORLIES, } CHAS. E. PARKER, } WM. HENDSALL, Jr. } SAMUEL T. WARD, } EDWARD HAIGHT, } HENRY ARROW, } EDWARD MERRITT, } W. A. SLEATT, } JOHN SLEATT, } EDWARD WILLETS, } WM. H. WARREN, } JAMES G. CARNER, } RICHARD P. BUTT, } JOHN T. WILLIS, } JOHN A. KENNEDY, } WM. ALLEN BUTLER, } EDWARD CROMWELL, } JOHN ASTOR, } GEO. T. STEWART. } WILLIAM A. WOOD, Secretary. THOS. W. BURDAIT, President.

NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Cash Capital, $300,000. OFFICE, No. 49 Wall-st. Insures against loss or damage by fire on terms consistent with security. Policies issued on Merchandise, Buildings and Furniture, at low rates. Losses promptly adjusted and paid at the Company's office. JOSEPH WALKER, } JOHN HALSEY, } DIRECTORS. THOS. W. BURDAIT, } JOSEPH WALKER, President. WILLIAM A. WOOD, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 61 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 15, 1866. DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Four (4) per cent. out of the profits of the business of the Company for the last six months, payable on and after the 2d day of January next, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 15th inst. and reopened on the 3d day of January next. By order of the Board of Directors. THOMAS S. STILLMAN, President.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT BONDS.—The interest due January 1st, 1867, on the Bonds of this Company, known as the Seven per Cent Bonds, will be paid on and after that day, at the office of the Company, No. 49 Wall-st. D. D. WILLIAMSON, Treasurer. New-York, Dec. 15, 1866.

MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK.—THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—The Trustees have declared a dividend of Four per cent. on all sums deposited in this Bank on the 1st day of July last, payable on demand. By order of the Board. JOHN A. KENNEDY, Secretary. New-York, Dec. 15, 1866.

MECHANICS' BANK, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 15, 1866. DIVIDEND.—The Trustees have declared a Dividend of Four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on demand. By order of the Board. JOHN HALSEY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Common Council met yesterday, Mayor Wood presiding. [illegible] Board of Supervisors [illegible] Controller to confer with the Commissioners of the Central Park, or consider the tax levy [illegible] Controller. There were present Aldermen Whitlock, Swan, Gray and Van Riper, [illegible] discussed at [illegible] Controller would have in refusing to put in the tax levy the sum of $2,000 for contingent expenses of the Mayor's office. His Honor Mayor Wood was present, and stated that such a sum had always been allowed [illegible] year, but now the Comptroller throws it [illegible] He had such a fund for his own use, but he refused it to others. It is need to pay for advertising, contingent bills, &c. The Committee decided to allow the $2,000 to be put in the tax levy.

[illegible] was set to the amount to be taxed for the Central Park, and upon this point His Honor said he was [illegible] of the Comptroller, said he, it is [illegible] Mr. the Comptroller, said that the Commissioners asked for $300,000 for liabilities incurred which is not correct. The Commissioners of the Central Park asked for a sum to meet the liabilities [illegible] year, to be added to [illegible] which had been [illegible] of over $200,000. The only difference between the Commissioners and the Comptroller was that the Commissioners want a certain sum [illegible] every year to be expended on the [illegible] Park. They believe that the people are perfectly able to stand the tax [illegible] It makes very little difference to the people whether they pay it in one year or two. The Common Council has passed an ordinance that the rents [illegible] received from the Park should be paid to the Comptroller for the improvement of the Park. [illegible] can never be used for that purpose.

Alderman SWAN—Is he supported in this view by the Corporation Counsel?

Mayor WOOD—We have had no notice of that. The Commissioners under that ordinance proceeded to issue liabilities, not one cent of which will the Comptroller pay. The people who have worked for the Commissioners await [illegible] and some of them are dependent upon their salaries for subsistence. Why the delay can be stated in a few words. The Common Council passed an ordinance for the improvement of the Park. Certain duties are imposed [illegible] which cannot be got rid of except by putting it on the tax list, the sum necessary for paying [illegible] readily incurred by that act. That money if put in the tax levy could be got much sooner than by getting a special act passed by the Legislature. There is no chance that the Legislature will do any such thing, except by passing the tax levy with this amount in. The Commissioners asked that the engineer [illegible] expenses for improving the Central Park for the year 1857. The question is, whether the Park shall be a special act by the Legislature authorizing the Board of Supervisors to raise a certain sum for the purpose of improving the Parks, or whether the sum shall be a fund, raised, or whether, as the Commissioners propose, a tax shall be raised every year to pay for the improvements of this Park as we go along. The people will be more apt to watch it if they are taxed every year. They will go and see how the money is expended. The question arises, shall we improve this Park? Shall we give the people of New-York the object for which they are waiting? Or shall we abandon it? One of the two must be done. It is no longer a question whether we shall have a Park? That battle has been fought long ago, and we have won. The question now is shall we improve it, now we have fought for, and won it? I say the answer shall be had. We are suffering an immense [illegible] the people derive no benefit from it. The Comptroller, by throwing these obstructions in the way, is to that extent defeating the wishes of the people, and every week that he refuses to raise money, to that extent he is defeating the object for which we have been fighting.

I would say, very earnestly, that a man shall be appointed for the Central Park. If you go to the Legislature they will take away the whole power, so that the money will be expended without your interference. If the Common Council leave the matter to the Legislature, that body will appoint a Commission, as has been done in the case of the Governors of the Alms-house and the Board of Education. We have given to the Legislature too much. We ought to have a right to dispose of our own taxation. We ought to have a right to make our own laws, to improve our own parks, and to build our own City Halls. We do not need the Legislature to act for us. There is no other county that does this. We are slaves to the Legislature. It is wrong that we should be obliged to go to the Legislature to get permission to improve a piece of property which we have bought and paid for. Why not act for ourselves? We have the power to pay $100,000 or $200,000, and we must do it. We go to them and ask permission to tax ourselves. They cannot refuse this, if we put it in the tax levy. They will then pass it as a matter of course. But if you go to ask a special appropriation, they will appoint a commission of men from the country, and you will be obliged to submit to their decision.

Mr. SWAN—Have you an idea that they will appoint a commission on the Central Park of country members?

Mayor WOOD—Perhaps they might. When you admit the right to appoint, you cannot say where they shall select from. They appointed the Harbor Commissioners mostly country members.

Mr. SWAN—The Harbor Commission relates much to [illegible]

Mayor WOOD—They have the power to appoint such men as they please, all remonstrance to the contrary notwithstanding. I believe that the people of New-York are capable of taking care of themselves, and their own concerns, without the interference of the Legislature—of men who care nothing for us only to use us for political purposes. The plan in this case is simple. I ask the Engineer-in-Chief for an estimate of expenses of improvements for the Central Park for 1857. He gives it at $250,000. If you put it in the tax levy, many will probably pass it. The only thing is, shall the people pay as they go along. Let this generation pay for the improvements. We have left the next generation to pay for the land during the next forty years. This can be done if you will prevent this Separate Commission. I am opposed to such a course, and if I have the power will work against it.

Councilman SWAN—I do not think you can show an instance where the Legislature has appointed country Commissioners to attend to an exclusively City matter.

Mayor WOOD—Simon Dewitt was appointed in 1811 to superintend grading of streets.

Councilman SWAN—That is too far back and too isolated an instance to show the general rule.

Mayor WOOD—If you admit the principle, that is sufficient, you cannot then dictate where the Commissioners shall come from.

Mr. SWAN—You do not show that their general practice is as you say.

Mayor WOOD (bowing and retiring to the door)—Well, I have performed my duty, and I leave the rest to you.

[The Mayor then retired.]

Councilman SWAN—I would not agree to any course which was so impudently thrust upon me. Again, Mayor Wood himself told me that when he was appointed on that Committee it was to be but temporarily—and to last but till January, 1854.

The Committee decided to allow the liabilities already incurred, but came to no decision as to the [illegible] for the coming year.

The Fire Investigation.

The Aldermanic Committee on Repairs and Supplies met yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of examining into the cause of the high prices charged for work done during Mr. Furey's term. Mr. Grosjean Sprague, the contract clerk, was the only witness present. He promised to be able to explain his books to-morrow, and the Committee adjourned.

Normal School Examination.

The examination of the pupils of the Saturday Normal School is still continued under the direction of Mr. Hazzerton and the other members of the Faculty, under the eye of Mr. Nelson, Chairman of the Normal School Committee, who is always at his post, which is more than can be said of the other members of the Committee.

The venerable and distinguished President of the Public School Society, Gideon T. Tamlin, was in attendance last evening, as of old, upon the examination in Arithmetic, of Class B.

The results of the examination collected from the examination papers and from the notes of the various examiners, from present appearances, indicate a fair advance on the part of pupils generally.

Board of Governors.

The Board of Governors met yesterday, at the Bowery—the President, Simeon Draper, Esq., in the Chair.

It was requisition day, and the reading of the requisitions from the various institutions occupied an hour. They presented nothing new or unusual.

The City Prison Committee asked permission to appoint another warden. Granted. The Committee on Cemeteries passed a resolution appointing William O. Wood the Cemetery Keeper.

There are three "sewing machines" at one of the institutions. They are no longer needed. An interesting discussion arose as to whether they should be given to the House of Mercy, or divided so as to benefit also the "Shirt Sewers' Society." Ultimately the Sisters of Mercy consented.

There was little other business done. Adjourned to next Tuesday.

Street Improvements.

The Aldermanic Committee on Streets, Alderman Bunker Chairman, was to have met yesterday afternoon, but there was not a quorum present. The most important papers before the Committee are: a petition for the extension of Beekman-street through the City Hall Park; a petition to widen Seventh-street and Avenue A; a petition to widen Sixth-street and Avenue B; a petition to widen Barrow-street to Worth-street, or Chatham-street; and to restore the grade of Broome-street between Elizabeth and Elizabeth-streets. The Committee will meet again on Tuesday.

Fire in West-street.

A fire broke out yesterday, at 3 P. M., in the two-story brick building No. 340 West-street, used for the storage of hay. The building and contents were both destroyed. Loss $1,000.

Shooting Match, for $1,000.

A shooting match came off at Academy Hall, between Mr. Geary, Travis, and Mr. Richard Winter. The match, shooting was filled with the fancy men of the City. The shooting was with ordinary dueling pistols, and the number of shots allotted to the competitors was forty each. The umpires were, for Mr. Travis—Mr. Benny; and for Mr. Sutman—Mr. A. W. Lawrence. General Wheat, of Tennessee, was the referee. The word to fire was given by Mr. John Bratton.

Mr. Travis led off. In his first round of twenty shots, he forfeited one shot by not firing at the word. The nineteen shots he did fire hit the target.

The target was the entire man, and not the bull's eye, or any measurable distance therefrom.

In the second round, Travis put in his twenty shots, making him thirty-nine—all he fired, the forfeited shot not being fired.

Mr. Sutman, in his first round, placed nineteen in the target and lodged one outside. On the second round, he went outside on the fifth shot, and gave up, being beaten. Mr. Travis' victory was loudly cheered by his friends. The betting from the first was by large odds in favor of Travis.

Many drinks were drank; many cigars were smoked. In the large crowd that prevailed we noticed several respectable persons; but, altogether, it was a shooting match, for $1,000, and brought together the class of men who usually devote themselves to such scenes.

House of Mercy.

A Fair is to be opened, about the 20th inst., at No. 780 Broadway, for the purpose of providing funds to erect, up town, a suitable building for one of the most valuable institutions of the City.

The House of Mercy, New-York, was incorporated in 1854, under the direction and management of the Provisional Bishop of the diocese. The object is to provide a comfortable home for two classes of homeless females under 20 years of age.

The first class, those who have just entered on a vicious course of life.

The second, and to this it is intended to devote the chief attention, very young girls that have not yet fallen, but are in imminent peril.

Five of this class are already at the House of Mercy.

Forty thousand dollars are required, of which $5,000 are already secured, the object being to accommodate at least 100 inmates. The house and grounds formerly occupied by Gideon Lee are now used for the purposes of this Institution, of which the lease for three years was presented by a wealthy citizen.

☞ The annual reunion of the Clionian and Phrenocosmian Literary Societies, connected with the Free Academy, came off at Clinton Hall, on Monday evening, in presence of the students of the Academy, and a number of invited guests. The exercises consisted of sharp essays by Messrs. Hallock and Ketchum, an excellent oration by Mr. Hawes, the reading of the *Phrenocosmian Magazine*, by the Editor, M. J. Blakely, and a debate contested on the affirmative by Messrs. Werner and Mason of the Clionian, and on the negative by Messrs. Ketchum and George White of the Phrenocosmian. After which the students and their friends united and sang with energy and spirit several of the old popular college songs.

☞ A festival was celebrated last evening in Mrs. Lusby's Academy, No. 275 Bleecker-street, for the benefit of Mr. Michael Barry, an Irishman who distinguished himself in Cork, his native city, by his warm support of the temperance movement under Father Mathew, and more recently by valuable services [illegible] fellow-townsmen during the agitation of the Know-Nothing question. Mr. Barry's health and means having also failed him in this country, a number of his friends, for the purpose of enabling him to return to Ireland in comfort, started the idea of the banquet of last night, which, we believe, was entirely successful. Mr. R. McCaffrety presided.

Funeral of John Mills.

The funeral of John Mills, the young man who met his death from having fallen, on Sunday night last, into the cellar of the new building No. 59 Reade-street, took place yesterday at 11 A. M., at No. 437 Grand-street, the residence of his brother, John C. Mills, member of Assembly last year from this City. There was a large attendance of the friends of the deceased at the house. Rev. Mr. McAllister, of the Willet-street Methodist Church, preached the sermon. He represented the deceased as a young man of amiable and social qualities, of generous impulses and upright in his private life. The body was taken to York Bay Cemetery for interment.

Suicide of an Italian.

A young Italian named Frediele Abbate, residing at No. 31 Marion-street, committed suicide Monday afternoon by swallowing corrosive sublimate. It appears that Abbate was a book-binder by trade, but that for the last three months he had been out of employment. He was living with some friends in Marion-street, and the feeling of dependence upon them caused him to become low-spirited and desirous of terminating his existence. He obtained some corrosive sublimate for this purpose and took a dose. Immediately afterwards he regretted having taken the poison, and went to a friend at the Centre-street Market and told him what he had done. Three physicians were directly called, but it was too late to be of service. He lingered some time in great agony and died. Coroner Hills held an inquest upon the body yesterday, and the Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts. Deceased was 25 years old and unmarried.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

ARREST OF A CLOTHES-LINE THIEF—PURSUIT IN UNDRESS OF THE CULPRIT—INVISIBLENESS OF THE POLICE.

Just before 3 o'clock yesterday morning, Mrs. Westerson, residing at No. 9 Batavia-street, was awakened by hearing a noise in the yard. She immediately woke her husband, who jumped up and looked out the window to see what was the trouble. He perceived a man busily engaged in removing clothes that were drying on the line. Without stopping to think of his undress condition, he immediately jumped out of the window and rushed for the thief. The thief, however, was too quick for him, and leaping over the fence, quickly made his way for the street. Mr. W., not to be thwarted, pursued after him, yelling at the top of his voice, "stop thief!" The thief dodged from street to street, in hopes of eluding his pursuer, till nearly every street in the Ward was traversed. All this while Mr. W. kept up his cry of "stop thief," but not a policeman appeared. The thief ran over into the Tenth Ward and several streets of this Ward were likewise traversed with constant renewals of the cry "stop thief." The policemen of the Ward were too sound asleep to hear the cry. A "star" on the corner of Division and Catharine streets was started up from his slumber, rubbed his eyes a little, but refused to stir, as the thief was not running on his beat. Mr. Westerson kept up his chase, and followed the object of his pursuit across the Bowery into the Sixth Ward. In this Ward Officer Cooke aided in arresting the fellow. They took him to the Sixth Ward Station-house, where he gave his name as Wm. Johnson. Mr. W. at the Station-house made some addition to his toilet, and proceeded home quietly to find that no clothes had been taken away, though a quantity had been packed for the purpose.

Yesterday morning Johnson was taken before Justice Osborn at the Lower Police Court and locked up in the Tombs for trial. Johnson said he was 23 years old and resided at the corner of Thirteenth-street and Avenue A. Justice Osborn in disposing of the case took occasion to animadvert pretty strongly upon the inefficiency of the Police, their frequent absence from their posts and stupidity in supposing they cannot leave their beats when called to make arrests.

ANOTHER GRAND REFORM MOVEMENT.

Captain Carpenter, of the Fifth Ward Police, seems determined to reform his District, which certainly stands very much in need of it. The Captain's method, however, appears not to be the surest. He does not commence the business at the root; he only lops of a rotten branch here and there.

On Monday night the Captain, with one of his lieutenants, made a nocturnal sally upon four of these vile dens of which he speaks so often in his returns to the Chief, captured the landladies, and scattered the "lady boarders" in wild retreat. The names of the prisoners are: Josephine Weeks, of No. 119 West Broadway; Christiana Rosewick and Sophia Dennis, of No. 4 Varick-street; Teresa Roth, No. 8 Varick-street; Anna Harris, No. 9 North Moore-street.

They were all committed to the Tombs for a hearing.

The houses kept by these women, the Captain reports to have been very noisy, and the resort of the most vicious characters. To be sure. But are there any of the vile dens in the Fifth District (not even excepting the two fashionable ones within a few yards of the Station-house,) that are not noisy and the resort of vile characters? The breaking up of these vile places is no doubt desirable, but if attempted at all should be thoroughly and without favor. The reform should be begun nearer home, Captain.

ROBBERY OF A CHURCH.

On the night of the 4th of December the Central Presbyterian Church, in Broome-street, between Elm and Marion streets, was entered by burglars and robbed of the Communion service and other property, in all valued at $120. The property stolen consisted of two tankards, one plate and one baptismal font, all of plated ware, which it is presumed the thieves took for silver, and a demijohn containing three gallons of Communion wine. In addition to this the sacrilegious depredators broke open the desk and drawers in the lecture room, and stole several small articles, besides pillaging some $40 worth of clothing belonging to the sexton. The Elm-street door had been forced open, and on the walls of a house of resignation in Elm-street, marks were perceptible as if some person had been let down from the window. The perpetrators of the theft have not yet been discovered, though the officers of the Fourteenth Ward are engaged in trying to ferret them out.

AN OLD OFFENDER IN LIMBO.

John Carline, who has spent long periods of his life doing the State good service as State time, and who has but just terminated his last term of service, has, it appears entered upon a revival of his former audacious practices. Yesterday he was arrested for entering with a false key the apartments occupied by Mrs. Catharine Steine, in the tenant house at the corner of Ninth-avenue and Thirty-third-street, and stealing therefrom a porte-monnaie containing twelve shillings. Mrs. Steine had gone out for a few moments, and upon her return missed the porte-monnaie. Upon a search being instituted the prisoner was found secreted in the cellar. In his possession was found the porte-monnaie and a bunch of skeleton keys. Justice Flandreau, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, before whom he was brought, ordered him committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

PASSING A FALSE TOKEN.

Peter Shiffer and Charles Alvin were arrested yesterday charged with having passed, at the grocery store of Mr. Wm. Snyder, No. 113 East Twenty-third-street, a false token, purporting to be a $5 bill on the North River Banking Company, New-York. No further money was found in their possession. They were taken before Justice Flandreau for preliminary examination.

PUGILISTIC ENCOUNTER OF FIREMEN.

Yesterday afternoon a violent altercation took place between Robert C. Brown, of Engine Co. No. 8, and Peter Carrol, of Engine Co. No. 21. In the struggle Brown was knocked down and taken up insensible. Carrol was taken before Justice Welsh and required to give bail to answer the charge.

[Advertisement.]

PHOTOGRAPHS! PHOTOGRAPHS!!

Owing to the great pressure of business on account of the approaching Holidays, Gurney, the Photographist, has secured the services of several talented artists, in addition to his own corps of Parisian artists, and feels confident that all and every one can be accommodated with less delay, owing to his numerous facilities, than at any other establishment. Particular attention is called to his life-size Photographs on canvas, colored in oil, which are said to be "Perfect gems of Art," and for which he received the first premium (a gold medal) at the late Fair of the American Institute. Daguerreotypes in the usual style.

J. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway, corner of Leonard-street.

N. B.—No connection with any other establishment.

[Advertisement.]

"Help the Widow."—To-night will afford an opportunity to the charitable, to contribute their mite for the benefit of the widow of the late John Reed, a highly respected, sober, honest and industrious young actor of the National, who died suddenly last week from disease of the heart, and leaves a young wife and aged mother, who were dependent on him for support. Mr. E. Eddy and Mr. John Brougham, we perceive, have promptly responded to the call and contribute their aid. Mr. E. Eddy appearing, and Mr. Brougham kindly consenting to the voluntary aid of Mr. J. C. Dunn, Miss Fanny Denham, and the sisters Ernestine and Annie Hennekin. The pieces will consist of "Black-eyed Susan," "School in an Uproar," and "Wealth and Worth," with any quantity of singing and dancing."

[Advertisement.]

S. Coates & Co., Portable Gas Works.—We desire to call public attention to our newly-invented Gas apparatus, designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient, and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. We guarantee purchasers against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Company, or any other parties, for alleged infringement of their patents. Apply to S. Coates & Co., Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "The voice of Nicaragua" has placed the Walker Government on its trial before the bar of public opinion. The death of Mayorga, Corral, Salazar, and the thousands of nameless soldiers of the future, make up a fearful page for contemplation. In the meantime it is well to have some agreeable episode to which to advert—and we may remark that Knox, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, continues to sell his splendid Hats, Furs, &c., at the lowest rates.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills.—Where are They Not!—Well may these Pills be called [illegible] medicine, for they are in demand throughout the habitable globe. Even the medical dogmatists who regard all deviations from college rules as sacrilege, are electrified by the cures of dyspepsia, liver complaint, and dysentery accomplished by Holloway's Pills. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

Winter Clothing for Men and Boys.—Alfred Munroe & Co., No. 441 Broadway, have a large assortment of Raglans and other overcoats, business coats, pants, vests, &c., &c., adapted to the present and approaching cold weather. Also, a great variety of Gents' *robes de chambres*, at all prices suitable for Holiday presents.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The celebrated Shaker knit and Scotch wool under-garments, all sizes, extra heavy. Also, Cotton, Merinoes and Lamb's Wool for men, women and children, at McLaughlin's cheap one-price Shirt and Furnishing Store, No. 269 Greenwich-street, corner of Murray. Shirts made to measure.

[Advertisement.]

☞ They surpass everything and everybody, in the way of attractions at Barnum's Museum. Giants, dwarfs, serpents alive, living skeletons, &c., besides "Charlotte Temple" to cry over, and a farce to laugh at this afternoon, and that splendid piece, "Camille," this evening.

[Advertisement.]

To Nervous Sufferers.—A retired clergyman restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct to Rev. John M. Dagnall, No. 59 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

The Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 497 Broadway, has just been enlarged by the addition of several new paintings by the Old Masters. It now challenges comparison with any other collection on this Continent. It is open day and evening. Go and see it.

[Advertisement.]

Presents for the Holidays.—There is nothing so acceptable for a holiday present as a beautiful Photograph, Daguerreotype or Ambrotype, which should be secured, as early as possible, at Fredricks' Magnificent Gallery, No. 585 Broadway opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas.—Gas Fixtures.—Several new and beautiful patterns just completed. Call at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 316 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

What has become of the project for opening a Tide-water Canal from Wallabout Bay to Newtown Creek, that the Legislature gave a Company permission last Winter to construct—that the Jonesow's were interested in and which my boys confidently calculated on stating through by Christmas, after such strong promises of immediate operations?

JACOB.

It was discovered, we believe, that the chartered route would take directly through the length of a rope-walk, and so cost a great deal more than was at all necessary. The Company hence goes to the Legislature for an amended act before the improvement is started. If it would relieve Kent-avenue, where it skirts the Wallabout, of the intolerable stench that prevails there in Summer when the tide is out, we hope the Legislature will hurry up or—order at the State's expense a supply of hartshorne for the neighborhood.

Fire Department Matters.

The Brooklyn Fire Department voted for a Chief Engineer yesterday, which resulted in the choice of the present incumbent, Isaiah D. Verlen, Esq.

The polling place was in the rear of the City Hall, and was surrounded during the day by an excitable crowd, but one hundred policemen, present by order of the Mayor, prevented any breach of the peace.

☞ The regular monthly meeting of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association was held last evening in the lecture-room of the Church, when an essay was read by Rev. J. W. Knapp, jr.—"Energy of Character—the basis of Life." There was a good attendance and an animated discussion on the topics presented by the essayist. After the essay, Mr. Theodore Tilton stated that he desired to put upon the records of the Association, for future reference, a resolution expressing the testimony of the members against the sin of Human Slavery. He said the resolution had once been taken before the Association, and laid upon the table, but it was a preamble and resolution, which, though very temperate in tone, still [illegible] a sentiment known as "conservatism," and Mr. Tilton was voted on the same by a strong majority, and the resolution was indefinitely postponed. It is said that two-thirds of the members of this Association voted for Buchanan.

NEW-JERSEY.

Villainous.

On Saturday night an attempt was made to throw the New-Jersey Railroad train which arrived at Jersey City at 9 o'clock, just in advance of the Philadelphia train, off the track near Elizabeth City. An iron rail 17 feet in length had been laid across the track, and when the train came along soon after 8 o'clock the pilot in front of the locomotive caught up the rail which carried it that it broke it in two, and the cars were not thrown off the track.

The [illegible] Association of Hoboken met on Friday evening last, reelected officers for the ensuing year, and resolved to meet on the first Tuesday of each month. Franklin B. Carpenter is the President elect.

Fire.

A fire broke out, at 2 o'clock P. M., yesterday, in the dwelling house, No. 105 Washington-street, Hoboken, owned and occupied by Mr. Chas. Street, salesman at Buck's store in Broadway, New-York. The family were absent, at the time, on a visit in Jersey City, and left the house in the charge of the servant-girl, who left the house in their absence. The fire took from flues used for heating, and the flames spread with great rapidity through the house between the ceilings. The scarcity of water was much felt. It was thought that had there been a good supply of water, such as that at Jersey City, the building could have been saved. Engine Companies Nos. 1 and 3, and Hose Company No. 1, and 4, from Jersey City, rendered efficient aid. Loss on the house $12,000; on the furniture $5,000. Insurance $6,500 on the house and $4,000 on the furniture, divided about equally in the Jefferson and Continental Companies of New-York.

Arrest of "Awful" Gardner.

Orville Gardner, known as "Awful" Gardner, paid Jersey City a visit yesterday in company with three or four of his associates, and after committing several disorderly acts, and breaking a city lamp maliciously by throwing a brick through it, he got into a difficulty with Charles Ross, one of his companions, and was then arrested and locked up in the City Prison. He will be brought before Recorder Bedford this morning at 9 o'clock for a hearing.

MARRIED.

Mabee—King.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 9, by Rev. S. H. Hoskins, Mr. J. Chauncey Mabee, of the firm of Marsh, Orvis & Co., to Miss S. Evelina, daughter of E. C. King, Esq.

Crane—Freeman.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 9, at the West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Fredk. G. Clark, Thomas S. Crane, of Elmira, to Maria L. Freeman, of Rahway, N. J.

Wade—Reed.—In Jersey City, on Monday, Dec. 8, in the Church of the Holy Innocents, by Rev. Sylvanus Reed, Mr. Robert Wade, of Philadelphia, and Miss Mary A. Reed, daughter of Sylvester Reed, Esq.

DIED.

Woon.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 9, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Ellen Woon, aged 71 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her son-in-law, John W. Oliver, No. 116 West 31st-st.

McKee.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 9, of consumption, Alexander McLeod, son of Joseph McKee, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 101 Eldridge corner of Broome-st., on Thursday next, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Chambers.—In this City, on Monday evening, Dec. 8, Wilhelmina, daughter of W. R. W. and Mary A. Chambers, in the 3d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to at end the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 118 1st-st., without further invitation.

Cunningham.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, Dec. 8, after a short illness, Frederic Cunningham, in the 30th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, at 10½ o'clock, from St. Peter's Church, 20th-st., between 8th and 9th ave., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

Nott.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 8, William Nott, aged 69 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 705 Greenwich-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

McCraken.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 9, of putrid sore throat, Elizabeth Ketchum, daughter of Francis and Mary McCraken, aged 6 years, 11 months and 6 days.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, this day, (Wednesday,) at 11 o'clock A. M. precisely, in Bedford-av., near Park-av.

Clewes.—In Williamsburg, L. I., on Monday, Dec. 8, at the residence of Alfred Kemp, No. 12 Lafayette-place, South 4th-st., James Clewes, aged 68 years.

His friends, and those of Alfred and Henry Kemp, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the above place, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

Schieffelin.—In New-Haven, on Friday, Dec. 5, of consumption, Matilda Tuska, wife of John L. Schieffelin, formerly of this City, in the 40th year of her age.

Turner.—At Charleston, S. C., on Wednesday, Dec. 3, of a rupture of abscess of the left lung, Henry Turner, date of the firm of North & Turner, of Chicago, in the 45th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Florence's Hotel, No. 600 Broadway, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

☞ Chicago and Western papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Dec. 9.

$2,000 Tenn. 6s, '90, '92	92	100 Erie Railroad	c 60¾
4,500 Virginia 6s	94¾	1250 do	60¾
1,000 do	95	100 do	sw 60¾
5,000 Missouri 6s, 6s c	89¾	400 do	60¾
1,000 City 6s, '70	90	500 do	b60 61⅜
6,000 N. Y. Cen. R.R.	96	200 do	c 60¾
800 N. Y. Cen. RR. '76	102⅜	800 do	b3 60¾
1,000 Hud. R.R.R. l.stm	89¾	500 do	b10 61
1,000 Hud. R.R.R. 2d m.	84½	1000 do	b60 61¼
6,500 Il. Cen. R. R. 6s	94	600 do	b3 61⅜
10,000 do	s60 93¾	50 do	s60 61¾
10,000 do	94	600 do	60¾
5,000 do	b10 94	600 do	b10 61¾
3,000 T. H. & Al. 2d M.	74⅜	10 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	79
20 Bank of New-York	119¾	50 Mich. Cen. R.R.	s60 94¾
10 Metropolitan Bank	110	50 do	94¾
20 Nassau Bank	106	50 do	b10 94¾
11 Bank of America	118	50 do	b10 94¾
200 Canton Company	42	50 do	94¾
100 do	b60 42¾	200 M. S. & N. I. R.	29
100 do	42¾	100 do	b10 29½
50 D. & H. C. Can div	119¾	100 do	b10 29
140 Penn. Coal Co	99	100 do	s60 29¾
200 Cum. Coal Co	17¾	150 do	b60 29¾
25 Q. Life & Trust Co	95	70 Ill. Cen. R.R.	117¾
58 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	90¾	200 do	b60 117¾
250 do	b10 90¾	200 do	c 116¾
200 do	c10 90¾	50 do	116¾
150 do	b10 90¾	400 Cle. & Pitts. R.R.	58
200 do	b3 90¾	150 do	b60 58
150 do	90¾	900 do	58¾
100 do	b10 90¾	11 do	73¾
100 do	90¾	200 Clev. & To. R.R.	73¾
100 do	b30 90¾	200 do	s23 73¾
100 do	b27 90¾	100 do	b10 73¾
150 do	b10 90¾	400 do	b10 73¾
50 do	b10 90¾	100 do	sw 73¾
100 Harlem Railroad	18	100 do	s60 73¾
100 Panama R. R.	b60 109	400 do	b60 74¾
1560 Reading Railroad	93¾	50 Chic. & R. I. R. R.	102¾
200 do	b10 93¾	40 do	102¾
200 do	93¾	50 do	74 103
300 do	b3 93¾	70 do	103
100 do	s60 93¾	140 La Crosse & Mil. R.	60
400 do	b30 94	50 do	b60 60¾
20 Hudson R. R. R.	30	20 do	80¾
10 do	30¾		

Second Board.

$10,000 Ill. Cen. RR. bs.	93¾	200 Erie Railroad	s2 61
500 do	93¾	100 do	s60 61
100 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b10 90¾	100 do	b30 61¼
700 do	b5 90¾	100 do	61¼
100 do	90¾	200 do	b60 61¾
400 do	b30 91	100 do	s60 61
100 do	s60 91¼	100 do	s60 61¼
50 do	b5 90¾	50 do	s60 61¾
150 do	90¾	200 do	61¾
100 do	b30 91¾	50 do	62
100 do	91¾	150 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	119
100 Clev. & Pitts. R.R.	b60 58	300 Reading Railr'd	s10 94
100 do	57	100 do	s5 94
200 do	57¾	100 do	94
100 Clev. & Tol. Rd.	s30 73¾	100 do	s60 93¾
500 do	b30 74¾	200 do	b30 94½
10 Chi. & R. I. RR.	102¾	100 do	s30 94
100 do	102¾	700 do	b30 95
50 Mich. Cent. R. R.	86½	400 do	94¼
100 Mic. So. & N. Ia. R.	86¾	400 do	b10 95⅞

TUESDAY, Dec. 9—P. M.

The steamer *Atlantic*, from Liverpool Wednesday, Nov. 26, arrived at this port early this forenoon. The money and market accounts are four days later than by the previous packet, and show financially a further improvement in London and Paris. The English Funds have sold up to 94 @94¼@94⅛ for Money, and 94⅝@⅞ for the 4th of December—and the French *Rents*, 68.10@68.05@67.90, the stiffest prices ruling on Monday, Nov. 24, and closing 94@94⅛ on Tuesday, in London. The sum of $1,550,000, in Gold, had certainly gone into the Bank of England from the late Australian arrivals, and the further sum of $650,000 is reported to have been contracted for. The Discount market in London was improving, and private letters from Paris, according to the London *Times*, were unanimous in the opinion that the danger had been passed in that market, the improvement being very decided. In American Stocks a further decided advance had been realized in London in the Shares and Construction Bonds of the Illinois Central Road—the former selling at 114 sterling, and leaving off 114@115—the latter selling at 94½, and leaving off 95 asked. Railroad iron contracts had been entered into for the delivery of the new Ohio loan of 1857 in January, and from which [illegible] here, to-day, on the domestic advices, of $250,000, at 107 ⅞ cent. Michigan Central 1859 Bonds quoted 95½ Erie of 1883 at 96; Southern Michigan Sinking Fund at 78; New-York Central 6s at 81, and 7 ⅞ cents, at 95. The circular of Messrs. G. A. Thomson & Co., American Brokers, remarks:

"American Securities have been in fair demand during the past week, and a larger amount of business has been transacted in them than for some weeks previously. Illinois Central Bonds and shares have been in demand at the quotations. We annex comparative list of prices, valuing the dollar at 4s. 2d."

The Cotton and Bread accounts are less favorable; the former ruling in favor of buyers a slight fraction, owing to the lower quotations from this side, and Wheat at a reduction of 1s. the quarter in London, and 2d.@3d. the bushel in Liverpool, closing firmer at Liverpool. Flour is rated as in good demand, at a concession of 1s. the Bbl., and Indian Corn sold at 32s. 6d. [illegible] the quarter.

The Stock Market to-day [illegible] with an unsettled feeling from the [illegible] yesterday, growing out of the failure of Friday, and prices for the Railroad list fluctuated ⅜ to ⅝ ₩ cent. until the close of the early session of the Brokers. After the mails by the *Atlantic* were distributed, and it became known in the Street that the additional settlements with Mr. Lawrie this morning were quite large and decisive, the market improved at the Second Board, and left off firm at much the same prices as yesterday, and under a more healthy and reliable tone. The aggregate differences due from Mr. L. on the final adjustment of the various accounts with his colleagues of the Stock Board and the outside parties they represent will, it is stated, fall considerably below the outside estimates of Saturday, but are yet too large to enable him to make prompt payment for over 25 ₩ cent., in money, the remaining 75 ₩ cent. with interest, being in bills at 3, 6, 9 and 12 months. Messrs. Drake & Canter, who have been represented by a morning print as the largest, are among the smallest creditors of the concern, and the differences due to the customers and firm of Wesley & Kowalski have also been exaggerated by more than one-half. In the general market, to-day, the State and Railway Bond list showed more steadiness, and at the close the Shares of Chicago and Rock Island, New-York and Erie, and New-York Central Bonds were all firm.

There was a large business in French exchange to-day, including over a million of